E & A
28 SEP 1920
ENTOM.

S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 67. Issued June 11, 1920.

United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, 1920.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
The pink bollworm situation	1
Spread to Louisiana	1
Developments in Texas	4
State quarantines on account of the pink bollworm	6
Federal action	6
Mexican corn placed under quarantine	14
State of Sonora included under regulations governing entry of products from Mexico	18
Additions to border disinfection facilities	18
The European corn borer	19
Domestic quarantine	20
Foreign quarantine	27
Extension of Japanese beetle quarantine	29
Entry prohibited of stocks, cuttings, scions and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan Philippine Islands, and Oceania	32
Sterile packing material for packing for bulbs authorized	34
No change to be made in orchid quarantine	35
Bad condition of French fruit stocks	36
Compilation of State and Federal Regulations in relation to movement of five-leafed pine and Ribes	37
Conversion of certain classes of burlap into paper as satisfying disinfection requirements	
Foreign potatoes prohibited entry from Ireland, Scotland, Norway, and Australia	43
Instructions to postmasters relative to European corn borer quarantine	44
Treasury Decisions with respect to Federal plant quarantines:	
T. D. 38299. Indian corn—Importation thereof from Mexico prohibited	44
T. D. 38253. Nursery stock, invoices for—Immediate transportation shipments	44
T. D. 38348. Indian corn and related plants—Importation prohibited	45
Conviction for violation of the plant quarantine act	45
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	46

THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

A new and serious phase was given to the pink bollworm situation by the discovery early in February of a considerable area of infestation in southwestern Louisiana, and by the failure on the part of the authorities of Texas to promptly establish noncotton zones, particularly for the Trinity Bay district, on the discovery of the wide reinfestation of that district.

SPREAD TO LOUISIANA.

The pink bollworm, previously believed to occur only in limited areas in Texas, was discovered early in February to have invaded the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jefferson Davis in southwestern Louisiana. After some two

months of intensive work with a considerable force no infestation has been found in Louisiana outside of these parishes. Six points of infestation, involving most of the parish, have been determined in Cameron Parish, two in Calcasieu and one in Jefferson Davis. The most plausible theory of the infestation is that it originated in Cameron Parish through cotton seed presumably obtained for planting from Beaumont, Tex., in 1917, and has spread comparatively recently from Cameron to the two adjacent parishes on the north.

There is a possibility of wider infestation in Louisiana and possibly in Texas due to a shipment during the last three years of a considerable number of carloads of seed from these Louisiana parishes to various towns in Louisiana and Texas. The records indicate that such seed was shipped to the following towns in Louisiana: Shreveport, Monroe, Bunkie, Alexandria, Broussard, Eunice, and Gretna; and in Texas, to Houston, San Antonio, San Marcos, and Snyder.

There is strong reason to believe that the shipments to the Texas points listed have not resulted in the local establishment of the pink bollworm. Most of this seed, some 25 or 30 carloads, went to Houston which, on account of its nearness to the infested district, will be included in a regulated zone and in the case of these and all of the other shipments, the seed was very promptly milled and thus in large measure safeguarded. Furthermore, all of the places listed in Texas except Snyder, on account of their relationship to seed imported from Mexico in 1916, have been under intensive scouting for the last three years and no trace of the pink bollworm has been detected. In the case of Snyder, but a single carload of seed was received from Louisiana and this was in 1917 and the seed was immediately crushed. The probability that no infestation may have resulted from such seed finds further support in the fact that, although some 400 carloads of Mexican seed from a much worse infested district went to some 12 mills in Texas in 1916, in the case of only two of these mills did local establishment of the pink bollworm follow and in the case of one of these this was due to the willful selling and distribution of some of the Mexican seed for planting in violation of the conditions of the importation.

With respect to the movement of seed from the infested parishes to various points in Louisiana, it may be noted that each of these towns and surrounding districts have been given during the last two months, very thorough-going inspection and the movement and utilization of this seed have been as thoroughly traced as is possible, without finding any evidence of infestation. There will be, however, a stronger reason in the case of these Louisiana points than those in Texas for keeping the distrcts involved under regulation and thorough inspection during the season of 1921 and perhaps for two or three following years because the opportunities for adequate inspection have been wanting, due to the fact that many of the fields have been plowed in preparation for replanting and that no regular yearly inspections of the districts have been maintained as is the case of the Texas points. Furthermore, in a good many instances, the seed brought in from the infested parishes has been used for planting.

As a result of this new development, and at the suggestion of this board, an interstate cotton conference was called for March 5 at New Orleans by Gov. Pleasant, of Louisiana, in cooperation with Gov.-Elect Parker, Col. Thompson, president of the Louisiana district of the American Cotton Association, and Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson, of that State. The purpose of this convention was to consider the pink bollworm situation, both as to Texas and Louisiana, and to secure the taking of necessary steps by these and other States concerned to meet the emergency. This convention brought together representatives from most of the Southern States interested in cotton production. The Department of Agriculture was represented by the chairman and Messrs. Sudworth, Hunter, and Kellerman, of the Federal Horticultural Board.

After a full discussion the authorities of the State of Louisiana gave unanimous support to the program of (1) establishment of noncotton zones for all infested districts, and (2) provision for a State fund to compensate planters thus compelled to abandon cotton. The resolutions reproduced below were adopted, and pursuant to these resolutions a telegram, also quoted below, was sent to each member-elect of the Legislature of Louisiana. Responses favorable to this program were later reported as received from practically all such legislators.

Further than this, Louisiana, immediately on discovery of the infestation in the southwestern part of the State, declared a drastic quarantine prohibiting the growth of cotton in the infested parishes.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE INTERSTATE COTTON CONFERENCE HELD AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 5, 1920.

Whereas the Mexican pink bollworm has made its appearance in the State of Louisiana in the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jeff Davis; and

Whereas the spread of this pest would threaten the destruction of the cotton-producing industry not only in the sections mentioned but throughout the State and the whole cotton belt; and

Whereas the Board of Horticulture of the United States Department of Agriculture unhesitatingly advises that the only hope of eradicating this pest and preventing the disastrous spread of the same lies in designating the infested districts as noncotton producing zones and prohibiting the planting of any cotton therein for a period; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the conference of the cotton interests of the State of Louisiana, called by the Louisiana Division of the American Cotton Association, and assembled in the city of New Orleans on March 5, 1920, does hereby declare;

That for the protection of not only the cotton-producing industry of the sections infested, but of the whole State and South as well, the planting of cotton should be prohibited in said infested sections within such noncotton zone limits and for such period of time as may be designated and named by the said Board of Horticulture and the Department of Agriculture of the State of Louisiana;

That the cotton producers of the said noncotton zones shall be fully compensated for whatever financial damage or loss they may sustain by reason of such cotton planting prohibition and that the department of agriculture of the State of Louisiana be requested as soon as possible to investigate, ascertain, and report the estimated financial damage and loss that will arise from such prohibition as aforesaid;

That the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana be memorialized to enact at its forthcoming session such legislation as may be necessary in the premises and especially an act which will levy a per bale tax on the cotton production of the State of Louisiana sufficient to fully compensate the cotton producers of the noncotton zone according to the figures to be submitted by the State department of agriculture;

That the R. G. Pleasant, governor of the State of Louisiana, and John M. Parker, Democratic nominee for governor of the said State, be respectfully requested and urged to join in a message to each of the members of both houses of the general assembly recommending the legislative action aforesaid and requesting from said members a reply as to their disposition in the premises;

That all citizens of the State of Louisiana be urged to support the movement to avert disaster to the cotton producing industry of the State and of the South.

TELEGRAM SENT TO ALL STATE ASSEMBLYMEN ASKING SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATION, MARCH 6, 1920.

The telegram sent to all members of the Louisiana General Assembly asking support for legislation necessary to fight the pink bollworm that threatens the cotton crop, and also a law for compensation for nonproducing planters in the worm-infested area, was:

The Mexican pink bollworm has appeared in Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jeff Davis Parishes. We are advised by the Federal Horticultural Board this pest is even more destructive than the boll weevil, and the only possible way

to prevent spread and consequent disaster is to prohibit cotton planting in infested sections. If this had been done in case of boll weevil on first appearance untold millions would have been saved the cotton South. It is imperative this radical step should be taken in present emergency. The sooner this is done the less will be the loss and the cost. It will require a fund of from $225,000 to $250,000 to compensate those who will be compelled to abandon cotton and to do the State's part in the fight. We earnestly indorse legislation by approaching session general assembly which will take care of this situation by levying a per bale tax of 50 cents on basis of average production last five years, or otherwise. Please let us know as early as possible whether we can expect your support of legislation for this purpose.

R. G. Pleasant, *Governor;*
John M. Parker;
W. B. Thompson, *Chairman,*
Louisiana Division American Cotton Association.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TEXAS.

The reinfestation of the old Trinity Bay district in Texas was determined in October, November, and December of 1919, and the clean-up of this district was described in the issue of these announcements for those months. This reinfestation undoubtedly resulted from the change of policy originally agreed upon between the department and the State authorities, which provided for a prohibition by the State of the growth of cotton in the infested areas for a period of two or three years. The revision in 1919 of the State pink bollworm act made it possible to permit cotton to be grown under restrictions in the Trinity Bay area during 1919, and inasmuch as the pink bollworm had not reappeared during the season of 1918 in this district, either as to volunteer cotton or in certain fields of cotton which were illegally grown, there was a possibility that the work of extermination had been effective. Ultimately, therefore, the board agreed to the earnest requests of the State authorities and of the planters of the district that the cotton should be grown as a try-out in this region for 1919, but this was with the distinct understanding by this board that if such growth of cotton should result in the reappearance of the pink bollworm in the invaded districts, the authorities of the State would promptly reestablish noncotton zones for all infested areas and maintain them for such period as might be determined to be necessary to complete the eradication of the pest. In this agreement the planters of the district also joined.

The unfortunate result of this resumption of cotton planting has been, as already noted, the scattered reappearance of the pink bollworm over the entire area formerly infested and with some extensions beyond the old lines.

This condition indicated the urgent need of promptly reestablishing noncotton zones in accordance with the understanding just referred to. The revised pink bollworm act of Texas of 1919 provides as a basis for the establihsment of noncotton and regulated quarantine zones that a designated commission shall investigate the areas believed to be infested by the pink bollworm and that the findings of this commission shall be the basis for the promulgation by the governor of the State of needed quarantine action including the prohibition where necessary of the growth of cotton.

The personnel of the commission established for this purpose was as follows: Ben F. Chapman, representing the State department of agriculture, chairman; W. D. Hunter, representing the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. H. Reinhart, representing the agricultural experiment station of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; K. M. Trigg, representing the governor of Texas, and E. E. Scholl, chief entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas, secretary.

On the conclusion of a series of public hearings, this commission voted to recommend the establishment of a regulated, instead of a noncotton, zone for the infested Trinity Bay district in southeastern Texas, urging, however, a wider safety zone than had hitherto been provided for, namely, of 10 miles beyond the outermost points of infestation and also the enforcement of more strict regulations with respect to the cotton grown in the regulated district. The recommendations as to other areas in Texas under quarantine on account of the pink bollworm were substantially in line with previous action and are not open to serious objection.

The board and this department realized clearly that this decision on the part of this commission marked not only a radical departure from the original plan looking to the eradication of the pink bollworm, but that if the report of this commission were adopted and acted upon, it would amount practically to the abandonment of the effort in Texas to exterminate this insect. It was realized that, under the conditions of a regulated zone, the pink bollworm would have ample opportunity to spread widely in Texas and ultimately throughout all the cotton-growing States and further that any interruption in the campaign of extermination would mean the loss of the advantageous position that had been reached by the aid of Federal appropriations in Texas totaling $1,400,000. The clean-up and control work which has hitherto been conducted in Texas, largely with the aid of these Federal funds, indicated a reasonable possibility of extermination, but it was fully agreed that such extermination could be effected only by the continuation by the State of Texas of the thoroughgoing cooperation which had hitherto been given to this work and particularly in the enforcement of the only plan which gave any promise of exterminating the insect, namely, the establishment of noncotton zones in infested districts and continuing them as such for a period preferably of three years.

Various members of the commission, including the representative of this board, realized the serious consequences of the recommendation but were led to believe that the action taken was the only feasible one on account of the then believed inadequacy of the pink bollworm act of 1919, but particularly on account of the intensity of the local opposition to a prohibition of cotton culture. This opposition was strengthened by the fact that whereas the State law provided for compensation of planters for crops destroyed in the work of exterminating the pink bollworm, the State of Texas had made no appropriation for such reimbursement and the planters had been forced themselves to accept the full weight of such losses. Under these circumstances there was a strong movement among the planters to actively resist the establishment of noncotton zones and the commission, therefore, felt that a regulated zone, in the enforcement of which the planters could be induced to cooperate, would result in better control for the time being in Texas than a noncotton zone which it might be impossible to enforce.

In view of the wide-reaching and probably ultimately disastrous effect on the entire cotton industry of the South, which might result from such change of policy, the board immediately undertook to secure such support from the authorities of the State of Texas as would make it possible to carry out the full plans of extermination including the enforcement of noncotton zones. Several conferences on the subject were held with the Representatives in Congress from Texas and other Southern States. As a result of these conferences strong representations were made to the governor of Texas, both by this department and by the Texas and other Southern Representatives in Congress, urging the desirability of maintaining noncotton zones for infested districts and of

taking steps to call the Legislature of the State of Texas into extraordinary session with a view of making funds available for the reimbursement of planters in noncotton zones for their losses, and to so amend the pink-bollworm act of the State as to give the full powers for the extermination of this pest.

As a result of this effort, the Pink Bollworm Commission of Texas reconsidered its earlier action and under date of February 25, 1920, after reviewing the improved outlook recommended to the governor "That immediate steps be taken by the premier cotton State of the country to make it possible to establish and maintain by sufficient appropriations and police authority noncotton zones to be conducted as long as may be necessary to remove the menace."

STATE QUARANTINES ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM.

At a meeting of the Association of Cotton State Entomologists at Vicksburg, Miss., March 3, 1920, the new developments of the pink bollworm were discussed and resolutions, given below, were adopted.

Pursuant to these resolutions several of the States concerned have already issued or are considering the promulgation of quarantines with respect to Texas and Louisiana covering all cotton lint and seed and all other material likely to convey the pink bollworm.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION, ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COTTON STATES ENTOMOLOGISTS AT VICKSBURG, MISS., MARCH 3, 1920.

Whereas the recurrence of the pink bollworm of cotton in the previously infested area in southeastern Texas, the discovery of the insect at points outside the previously known infested area and the discovery of serious infestations in southwestern Louisiana, from which latter area large shipments of cotton seed have been made to other portions of the State of Louisiana, create a critical situation menacing the future of the whole cotton industry of the United States, and

Whereas the situation so created is one of emergency calling not only for the continuation of the present eradication work but also for prompt and drastic measures to prevent the further dissemination of the pest, now therefore,

Be is resolved by the various entomologists, quarantine officials, and and other agricultural agents assembled at this meeting of the Association of Cotton States Entomologists at Vicksburg, Miss., this 3d day of March, 1920, That in order to prevent the further spread of the pink bollworm the Federal Horticultural Board should impose a quarantine against the movement from the States of Texas and Louisana into other States of all materials and things which are, or would be, likely to carry and distribute infestation, and this association respectfully, but nevertheless earnestly and forcefully, urges the Federal Horticultural Board to take such action without unnecessary delay, and

Be it further resolved, That those in attendance at this meeting as individuals and officials pledge to the Federal Horticultural Board and the State authorities our whole-hearted and unstinted support in the efforts now being made to eradicate the pink bollworm, and

Be it further resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of those assembled that the authorities of the several States in the cotton belt should immediately and forthwith impose quarantines, effective at once, against the movement into these States from the States of Texas and Louisiana of all things and materials which are likely to introduce the pink bollworm.

FEDERAL ACTION.

There had been no need of Federal quarantine action as long as the pink bollworm was confined to limited districts in Texas and as long as that State was taking adequate quarantine and other measures in cooperation with this department to prevent interstate movement of any infested products. The developments of the pink bollworm in Texas and Louisiana in 1919–20 materially altered the situation and indicated clearly the need of Federal quarantine control to prevent spread to other States.

A notice of public hearing to determine the advisability of quarantining the States of Texas and Louisiana on account of the pink bollworm was therefore issued March 18, 1920. This notice of hearing and the explanatory statement accompanying it issued by the department are reproduced on later pages. The hearing was called for April 6 and was largely attended by delegations from Texas and Louisiana representing all interests of these States related to cotton production and also by official and other representatives from practically all of the other cotton-producing States.

The general agreement arrived at as a result of this hearing between this department and the representatives of the States of Louisiana and Texas is indicated in the news item issued by the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture April 10, 1920, reproduced on a following page.

In connection with this hearing the Secretary issued a general informing statement on the pink bollworm situation, which for purpose of record is also reproduced in this number of the announcements.

To meet this new development of the pink bollworm situation and to provide for the quarantine and control work which will be necessary both with respect to Texas and Louisiana, and also the field inspections which must be conducted to determine possibility of invasion at various points in these States and perhaps in other States on account of the movement of cotton seed from the infested parishes in Louisiana, Congress has been asked for an increased appropriation for pink bollworm control and eradication of $300,000. This is in addition to the amount carried in the bill making appropriations for this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, as recently passed by the House. This increase has been incorporated in the bill by the Senate with the provision that $200,000 shall be made immediately available. The immediate need for this fund is due to the fact that the thorough recleaning of the district in southeastern Texas, due to the reappearance of the pink bollworm in the late fall of 1919 has practically exhausted the available funds appropriated for such work in Texas and other States.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 18, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent within and throughout the United States, occurs at various points in Texas and Louisiana.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States of Texas and Louisiana in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and of placing such restrictions and prohibitions on the movement from these States of cotton lint, cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products except oil, and providing for such inspection, cleaning, and disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles and freight, express, baggage or other materials as a condition of interstate movement as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread by such means and agencies of the pink bollworm into other States.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., April 6, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

MAY QUARANTINE LOUISIANA AND TEXAS ON ACCOUNT OF PINK BOLLWORM.

[Press notice on pink bollworm hearing.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 20, 1920.*—The discovery of the occurrence of the pink bollworm in Louisiana and its reappearance in Texas has led the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a notice of public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining these States on account of this insect. This hearing is called for 10 o'clock, April 6, at the department, Washington.

The determination early in February of this year of the establishment of the pink bollworm in southwestern Louisiana in the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jeff Davis, under circumstances which indicate that this insect has been present there for at least two years, and the distribution of cotton seed and cotton from this district during these years to various points in Louisiana and also in Texas, together with the reappearance of this insect in the old Trinity Bay district in Texas, have added very much to the seriousness of the pink bollworm situation.

Hitherto this insect was known to occur only in certain restricted areas in Texas, and with the aid of Federal funds and State cooperation, both in quarantine measures and in clean-up and general control work, the insect has seemed to be on a fair way to be exterminated, and there has been no real need of a Federal quarantine.

While the notice of hearing is drawn to cover the States of Texas and Louisiana as a whole, it is hoped that it will be possible, through the cooperation of the States concerned and particularly the establishment by these States of quarantines prohibiting the growth of cotton in the areas actually known to be infested, to limit the restrictions imposed under the Federal quarantine to the areas actually determined as infested.

It is recognized that the extermination of this insect in Texas and also now in Louisiana is absolutely contingent on the prohibition of the growth of cotton in infested areas. The growth of cotton under restriction or other methods of control simply means the perhaps slower, but no less certain, ultimate spread of this insect. Extermination is possible only when the infestation is just beginning and when the insect is scanty in numbers and limited in distribution. Any postponement or limitation, therefore, of the effort at this time means practically the loss of the opportunity of extermination and an acceptance of the ultimate spread of this pest throughout the South. Success in this effort at extermination necessarily requires absolute cooperation of the States concerned in the measures outlined.

Promptly following the discovery of the infestation by the pink bollworm in the southwestern part of the State of Louisiana, the authorities of that State established a drastic quarantine prohibiting the growth of cotton in the infested parishes, and at a recent convention held at New Orleans, steps were taken to secure a large State fund for the purpose of aiding in control work and particularly for the reimbursement of planters in the quarantined districts for net losses due to the prohibition of the growth of cotton.

It is hoped that the State of Texas will take measures promptly to continue the cooperation which it has hitherto given and particularly to provide for the prohibition of the growth of cotton in the infested areas and for the reimbursement of planters, as in the case of Louisiana. The Secretary of Agriculture has laid the situation before the governor of Texas and requested that appropriate action along these lines be taken immediately, so as to insure the effective continuation of the eradication campaign in that State. The governor has advised the Secretary that, in cooperation with the State officials, he is working out such a plan, which will be submitted in the course of the next few days.

It may be noted that the quarantine action proposed in this notice of hearing has been urged in a series of resolutions adopted at a conference of the Southern States Entomologists and Quarantine Officials held at Vicksburg, Miss., March 3, 1920, and, further, that several of these Southern States have already issued or are now considering the establishment of State quarantines against Texas and Louisiana with respect to this insect.

Statement on the Pink Bollworm Situation by the Secretary of Agriculture.

April 6, 1920.

The Secretary of Agriculture to-day issued the following statement on the pink bollworm situation:

The pink bollworm menace has been prominently before the State of Texas for the past four years, since its discovery in Mexico in 1916 and the determination of its presence over limited areas in Texas in the fall of 1919.

The cotton and other interests of Texas are aware of the active effort that has been made by the Federal Government, in cooperation with the State, to eradicate the insect and to prevent its further entry from Mexico and of the fact that Congress, during these years, has appropriated some $1,400,000, the greater part of which has been expended in Texas for the prosecution of the work. Some $600,000 for its continuation is provided in the bill making appropriations for the next fiscal year which is now pending in Congress.

MONEY NOT SPARED TO FIGHT PEST.

The campaign against the pink bollworm has included not only the clean-up of the infested areas at great cost to the Government, but also the maintenance of a border quarantine between the United States and Mexico, involving the control of all traffic between these two Republics. Further than this the Government has controlled the entry of foreign cotton and has provided for its fumigation and disinfection at an expense of millions of dollars to the importers, this control extending even to the cotton mills and until the imported product is actually utilized in manufacture. There has been no halting as to appropriations or as to work to free Texas and other sections from the pink bollworm and to safeguard the United States from this new menace to the cotton crop and related industries.

The control operations prevented the further entry of the pest from foreign sources, and, up to last year, brought Texas to a very favorable situation with respect to the possible ultimate extermination of the insect. It has already been practically eliminated from two, if not three, of the areas known to be infested in that State, and in the larger Trinity Bay area the clean-up was so thorough that not a single specimen was found during the season of 1918. The work at the end of 1918 was, therefore, in a most advantageous position and there was every reason to anticipate its early successful completion.

Unfortunately, at the end of that season the planters in the large Trinity Bay district made strong demands that they should be permitted to grow cotton in 1919 under restriction—these demands being based on the success of the Federal clean-up operations and the apparent elimination of the pest. The experts of the department advised strongly against this plan, realizing that complete success could not be obtained except by the elimination of cotton culture for a period of two, or preferably three, years. Ultimately, however, the growth of cotton under restriction was allowed and the State pink bollworm act was amended by the legislature to make such course possible, but this was with the definite understanding by the Federal Department of Agriculture that, if the growth of cotton in the invaded district should result in the reappearance of the pink bollworm in the district, the authorities of the State would promptly reestablish a noncotton zone for all infested areas and maintain it for such period as might be determined to be necessary to complete the eradication of the pest. In this agreement, the department was advised the planters of the district also joined.

IMPORTANCE OF NONCOTTON ZONES.

The unfortunate but natural result of this resumption of cotton planting has been the scattered reappearance of the pink bollworm over the entire area formerly infested, with some extensions into new territories. The fact

that the insect can live over to the second year in the larval stage probably largely accounts for the infestation of 1919, and this emphasizes the necessity of maintaining noncotton zones for a longer period, or probably for at least three years.

This was the status of the work at the end of 1919. A new and very serious phase of the situation developed early in 1920 as the result of the failure of the State of Texas to carry out the program of control which had been promised if the insect should reappear in the quarantined and restricted district, namely, the reconversion of that district into a noncotton zone. This failure to act has been due to the strong opposition on the part of planters in the infested districts, and the apparent unwillingness on the part of the authorities to take the drastice action which the situation required.

An added danger resulted also from the determination, early in February of this year, of the establishment of the pink bollworm in southwestern Louisiana, in the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jeff Davis. The reappearance of the insect in Texas and its discovery in Louisiana together present perhaps the most serious situation which has ever confronted the cotton industry of the United States, and unless the work which this situation necessitates can be promptly undertaken, both as to Louisiana and Texas, the results of the efforts at extermination already carried out in Texas will be lost and the pink bollworm will certainly get out of hand and become a permanent and very serious limiting factor in the production of cotton in this country.

SITUATION IN LOUISIANA FAVORABLE.

Promptly following the discovery of the infestation in Louisiana, the authorities of that State established a drastic quarantine, prohibiting the growth of cotton in the infested parishes, and, at a recent convention held in New Orleans, steps were taken to secure a large State fund for the purpose of aiding in control work and, particularly, for the reimbursement of planters in the quarantined districts for the net losses due to the prohibition of the growth of cotton. The situation at the present time, therefore, as to Louisiana is on as favorable a basis as could be desired, and this department has every reason to expect thoroughgoing cooperation in the clean-up and control work. If this cooperation is maintained, it seems probable that the insect can be eradicated in that State within two or three years.

Strong efforts have been made to secure similar cooperation on the part of Texas, such cooperation, in fact, as the State has hitherto given in the work. These efforts have included petitions and memorials to the governor of Texas by the Texas Representatives in Congress, the Texas Board of Trade, and other important associations, and responsible citizens of the State, as well as definite and emphatic recommendations in letters and telegrams from this department. Similar recommendations have been made by the pink bollworm commission created under the Texas pink bollworm act of 1919.

The one drawback to success now is the delay of Texas in establishing noncotton zones for the infested areas in that State, a delay which has already resulted in the planting of considerable portions of these areas to cotton. The destruction of this cotton later on, if authorized by the State, will simply mean that much greater cost to the State and the Federal Government.

This department has urged from the beginning that, in view of the sacrifices made by the planters in the invaded district in the interests of the State as a whole, steps should be taken by the State to reimburse them for their net losses, following in this respect the example already set by Louisiana. It has pointed out, also, that the control of the pink bollworm is of vital interest to Texas, as well as to all other cotton-producing States, and that the prompt exercise on the part of Texas of the full powers given in the pink bollworm act of 1919 of that State would do much to limit the need of drastic quarantine action, both State and Federal, which otherwise will undoubtedly have to be taken. Such State action, in fact, has either already been taken or is being contemplated by most of the other cotton-growing States.

EXTERMINATION DEPENDS ON PROHIBITION OF COTTON.

The strongest emphasis has been placed on the fact that the extermination of the insect in Texas and Louisiana is absolutely contingent on the prohibition of the growth of cotton in infested areas. The growth of cotton under restrictions, or the adoption of other methds of control, will simply mean the perhaps

slower but no less certain ultimate spread of the pest. It has also been emphasized that extermination is possible only under present conditions—in other words, when the infestation is just beginning and when the insect is scanty in numbers and limited in distribution. Any postponement or limitation, therefore, of the effort at this time would mean practically the loss of the opportunity of extermination and an acceptance of the ultimate spread of the pest throughout the South. Furthermore, it has been strongly indicated that success in the eradication effort necessarily requires the complete cooperation of the States involved in the measures outlined, and that, if the effort should fail through any halting in the work or any limitation on the methods which alone can bring success, the responsibility therefor will rest upon the persons or communities concerned.

The department is advised that the interests in Texas related to cotton production and utilization are for the most part strongly in favor of the program of extermination and of provision by the State for such compensation as may be just to the planters in the districts which will be directly affected by the prohibition of the growth of cotton. It is also advised that the normal production of cotton in these districts represents only about 1 per cent of the total production of the State and that on account of unfavorable climatic conditions a profitable crop is secured only once in two or three years. It recognizes that opposition to the proposed prohibition on the part of those affected is natural and, furthermore, that it has been intensified by the fact that whereas the Texas law provides for compensation for crops destroyed in the control operations the State has made no definite appropriation for that purpose and no reimbursement has been made for such losses. This situation strongly emphasizes the necessity of prompt action by the State to make provision for the reimbursement of those farmers whose sacrifices, as already indicated, are for the general welfare of the State and of the cotton industry.

PINK BOLLWORM WORST COTTON PEST.

There have been many misstatements about the pink bollworm and its importance, which have resulted from propaganda against any control work whatsoever with respect to it. The more important of these statements are that the insect is an old and well-known cotton pest in Texas and throughout the South, and that it is comparatively unimportant in its effect on the cotton crop; or that, granting, perhaps, that we have a new pest in the pink bollworm, it at least has not occasioned any damage to the cotton crop in Texas or elsewhere, and is a negligible factor.

The contention that the pink bollworm is an old and well-known enemy of cotton, so far as it is based on an honest belief on the part of planters, is due to the confusion of this insect with the old-time bollworm of cotton, known also as the corn earworm, and perhaps with a number of other native worms which occasionally bore into the bolls of cotton. That the pink bollworm is an entirely different insect and actually exists in the district in question is based on adequate and conclusive determination by the experts of this department and of the Division of Insects of the National Museum at Washington. The history of the insect also is well known—its origin in India, its spread to Egypt, and from thence, with seed distributed over the world for planting, to practically every other cotton-growing country. The enormous losses which it is now causing in Egypt, Brazil, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, China, etc., are also matters of official estimates and records.

The second contention, namely, that the pink bollworm has caused no loss to the cotton crop of Texas, is essentially correct, but it can not be properly urged as an argument against any control work. That the insect has done little or no damage so far is due largely to the expenditure by the Federal Government of nearly a million and a half dollars in clean-up and other control work and the fact that the pest is just beginning to get a foothold in Texas; and, on account of such control and its recent introduction, has not yet reached numbers sufficient to cause serious losses. It must be borne in mind that the invasion is now at a stage where extermination is possible, and that this opportunity will have passed completely if the effort at control is stopped, or materially lessened, until the insect has become wide pread and has had time to bring about to any degree the maximum amount of damage which it has caused in other countries, and which it will undoubtedly ultimately cause in Texas and elsewhere in the South if it is not exterminated.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TEXAS.

The success, therefore, of the work of extermination, which Congress has so liberally supported, is contingent on the action of the States concerned. Louisiana has undertaken to do what ought to be done under the circumstances. It remains for the executive and other authorities of Texas to determine whether this cotton pest shall be given the opportunity to overrun the State, and ultimately the South, or whether the campaign of eradication shall go on efficiently with the promise of success which is so encouraging from the work already carried out. This responsibility can not be shifted. The situation has become much more serious on account of the failure of Texas to act under its law and under the authority already granted by the legislature, but it is not too late to retrieve some or most of the damage which this failure has occasioned.

The necessity at this time is the immediate declaration of noncotton zones for the infested areas in Texas, so as to require the plowing up of the fields already planted and to stop further planting in such areas; and, in connection with this action, the taking of such steps as may be necessary to give assurance to the planters concerned of ultimate reimbursement by the State for their losses.

The department is advised that the governor of Texas has agreed to communicate with all the members of the legislature with a view to secure their pledges to vote for a compensation measure at a special session to be convened within 60 days. He has also agreed to issue the necessary noncotton zone proclamation if the pink bollworm commission of the State so recommends. The commission held a general hearing at Houston, Tex., on March 31, and the department is informed that it has recommended the establishment of a noncotton zone for the infested territory during the year 1920 on the basis of compensation to the farmers within the district. It is hoped that this recommendation will be put into effect promptly, so that there may be complete cooperation between the department and the State and the effort to eradicate the pink bollworm may be vigorously carried out.

Proposed Federal and State Quarantine Action With Respect to the Pink Bollworm.

April 10, 1920.

As a result of the hearing conducted April 6 and 7 by the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the pink bollworm, and after consultation with the governor and other authorities and representatives of the State of Texas, and with official and other representatives of the State of Louisiana, the Federal Horticultural Board will recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture the following quarantine and restrictive action to be enforced by these States in cooperation with this department with the object of preventing the further spread and effecting the extermination of the pest. The prompt carrying out of these plans has been definitely promised by the official representatives of these States.

QUARANTINE AND RESTRICTIVE ACTION AS TO TEXAS.

1. The State of Texas will establish and enforce a noncotton area covering the regulated zone now in effect in southeastern Texas with certain additions to include new points of infestation which have been determined outside of the old quarantine line. This zone involves all or portions of the counties of Jefferson, Chambers, Galveston, Brazoria, Harris, Liberty, Fort Bend, Jasper, and Newton.

2. In addition to and surrounding this noncotton area, as a further factor of safety, the State of Texas will establish and enforce a regulated zone of 25 miles in width. The growth of cotton in such regulated zone will be permitted under the restriction that the crop shall be under the full control of the State authorities, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of enforcing any safeguards that shall be determined to be necessary.

3. The State of Texas will establish similar regulated zones of a 10-mile radius surrounding all oil mills in Texas which are known to have received

seed during the last three years from the parishes in southwestern Louisiana now known to be invaded by this pest. Such points in Texas are now known to include Houston, San Antonio, San Marcos, and Snyder.

4. In addition, it is understood and agreed that the State of Texas will maintain and continue the noncotton zone established for the last two years at Hearne, Tex., and the noncotton zone established for 1918, including the counties of Presidio and Brewster, in the Great Bend of the Rio Grande; and will continue the quarantine with respect to Valverde, Kinney, and Maverick Counties on the basis of a noncotton zone, extending inward 5 miles from the Mexican border of these counties and the inclusion in a regulated zone of the portion of these counties outside of such border zone in which all cotton produced will be under control of the State authorities in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture as in the case of other regulated zones.

The governor of Texas has agreed for the State to promulgate immediately the noncotton zones indicated and to take steps for the prompt establishment of the restricted zones referred to. He has further stated that he will convene the State legislature in extraordinary session during May for the purpose of making such amendments as may be necessary to the pink bollworm act of the State to carry out the action indicated and to make provision by specific appropriation of State moneys for the reimbursement of planters in the noncotton zones for the losses which they may sustain as a result of the prohibition of the growth of cotton and for the reimbursement of such planters for cotton actually produced in 1919 and which has already been destroyed in control operations with respect to the pink bollworm.

QUARANTINE AND RESTRICTIVE ACTION AS TO LOUISIANA.

1. The State of Louisiana will establish and enforce as a noncotton area all of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, and Jeff Davis. Inasmuch as these parishes include a considerable area beyond known infestation, the requirement of a regulated zone surrounding these parishes is deemed unnecessary.

2. The State of Louisiana will establish a regulated zone of a 10-mile radius surrounding all oil mills in Louisiana which are known to have received seed during the last 3 years from the parishes of southwestern Louisiana now known to be invaded by this pest. Such points in Louisiana are now known to include Shreveport, Monroe, Bunkie, Alexandria, Broussard, Eunice, and Gretna.

The governor and other authorities of Louisiana have already taken steps to provide and enforce such noncotton zone and also for the reimbursement of the losses of planters in such zone as a result of this action.

PROPOSED QUARANTINE ACTION BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The execution of this agreement and plan of action arrived at by the Federal Horticultural Board of this department and the official representatives of the States of Louisiana and Texas will make it possible, the Secretary of Agriculture states, to limit the Federal quarantine to the noncotton and the regulated zones described as to these two States. This action will be supplemental to the State quarantines and for the purpose of giving Federal authority and aid in their enforcement.

It will place no restrictions on the movement interstate of cotton and cotton products out of the sections of Texas and Louisiana not included in the quarantined districts; in other words, the districts actually known to be invaded by the pink bollworm and the districts which have been placed under regulation on account of contiguity to such districts or suspicion of possible infestation through movement of cottonseed. It is believed that it will be possible to discontinue many if not all of the regulated zones about oil mills in Texas and Louisiana which are under suspicion on account of having received seed from the invaded districts in Louisiana should the thorough inspection of the season of 1920 show absence of invasion by the insect at these points.

COTTON PRODUCTS INCLUDED.

It is proposed that these quarantines and restrictions covering movement of products out of the noncotton and regulated zones of the States of Texas and Louisiana shall apply to all cotton products other than oil, including seed cotton and cotton lint baled and unbaled—cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers that have been used with respect to cotton, and shall include also provision for such inspection and cleaning of common carriers, vehicles, etc., as may be necessary to prevent the accidental transportation of cotton seed.

The department believes, and has been tentatively so advised, that this action on the part of Texas and Louisiana as cooperated in by the Federal Department of Agriculture will make it possible for the other cotton States of the South which have already issued quarantines or are contemplating issuing such quarantines against Texas and Louisiana on account of the pink bollworm to accept the Federal quarantine as fully meeting the needs or at least to limit such quarantine action to the areas and products covered by the Federal quarantine and by the quarantines promulgated by the States of Texas and Louisiana.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF MEXICAN CORN.

Mexican corn in considerable quantities began to be offered for entry into the United States early in January of this year. Some of this corn was known to have originated in regions infested with the pink bollworm, either near the border or in the interior of Mexico, and examinations indicated that such corn contained more or less cotton seed as well as seeds of other crops, such as beans, coffee, pumpkins, pecans, etc., indicating great carelessness in handling it probably in connection with bins or with carts or other conveyers more or less fouled with cotton seed and the other products enumerated. Inasmuch as it proved to be thoroughly impracticable to inspect and free such corn from cotton seed or to disinfect it at the border with the means available, it was found desirable to provide by a special quarantine for suitable control of such material.

The quarantine as subsequently issued provides for the entry of Mexican corn when so ground or sterilized as to eliminate all risk of carriage of cotton seed or pink bollworm larvæ. The feasibility of sterilization had been demonstrated and is a working condition at San Francisco and Seattle with respect to corn imported from the Orient, chiefly Manchuria, for local use on the Pacific coast. This quarantine does not apply to the State of Lower California, Mexico.

The notice of public hearing for the purpose of regulating the entry of Mexican corn and the quarantine and regulations as subsequently promulgated are, together with the specific directions for grinding or sterilization as a condition of entry, reproduced below. Pending the issuance of this quarantine the entry of Mexican corn was prohibited altogether under authority granted by Congress to regulate the entry of all products from Mexico, for the purpose of excluding cotton and cotton seed.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE FROM MEXICO.

WASHINGTON. D. C., *January 30, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that Indian corn or maize offered for entry from Mexico has more or less cotton seed intermixed with it, the entry of which is prohibited by quarantine. The unrestricted entry of such Indian corn or maize may, therefore, result in the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton, which feeds in and is carried by cotton seed.

It appears, therefore, that Mexico should be quarantined in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315) and that the movement from Mexico to the United States of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state should be restricted or prohibited.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 17, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

QUARANTINE AGAINST INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE FROM MEXICO.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 42, WITH REGULATIONS.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) offered for entry from Mexico is more or less contaminated with cotton seed, the entry of which is prohibited by Quarantine No. 8, as amended, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton.

Now, therefore, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction of the pink bollworm, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from any of the States of Mexico.

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from any of the States of Mexico except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

Done in the District of Columbia this 21st day of February, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE No. 42, COVERING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE FROM MEXICO.

Regulation 1.—Applications for permits for importation of corn.

Persons contemplating the importation of corn from Mexico shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody at the risk and expense of the importer for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Regulation 2.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of corn, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate; one copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application. All permits will be valid from date of issuance until revoked.

Regulation 3.—Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon the arrival of the corn at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the quantity, and, where possible, the number of bags or other containers of corn included in the shipment, the locality where grown, the name and address of the exporter or foreign shipper, and the date of arrival.

Regulation 4.—Condition of entry.

The corn shall not be removed from the port of entry, nor shall any bag or other container be broken or opened except for the purpose of grinding or sterilization until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the corn has been properly ground or sterilized and released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto. All apparatus and methods for accomplishing such grinding or sterilization must be satisfactory to the Federal Horticultural Board. Corn will be delivered to the permittee for grinding or sterilization upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the corn if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon grinding or sterilization of the corn, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the corn to the collector of customs within 40 days of the arrival of the same at the port of entry: *Provided*, That the grinding or sterilization of corn required in this regulation as a condition of entry may, at the option of the importer, be carried out on the Mexican side opposite the proposed port of entry into the United States, under the full conditions indicated in this regulation except as to the bond, but with the requirement that such corn must be resacked in new or sterilized sacks and promptly offered for entry.

Regulation 5.—Restrictions governing the entry of corn from Imperial Valley, Lower California.

Corn grown in the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California shall be subject to all the requirements of these regulations: *Provided*, That such corn will be admitted and may be distributed, forwarded, or shipped without the restrictions prescrbed by Regulaton 4 as long as it shall be determined by the Federal Horticultural Board that the pink bollworm does not exist in the State of Lower California, and that effective quarantine measures are being maintained by the proper Mexican authorities prohibiting the entry into Lower California of cotton seed, seed cotton, cottonseed hulls, and lint cotton, baled or unbaled, grown in other parts of Mexico or in foreign countries other than the United States.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be in force until further notice.

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

February 21, 1920.

Grinding or Sterilization of Corn as a Condition of Entry from Mexico Under Quarantine No. 42.

1. Permit. February 28, 1920.

A permit must be issued under the requirements of Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 of the "Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 42" before corn will be permitted to pass from Mexico into the United States.

2. Car inspection and disinfection.

Cars of corn must comply with the "Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cotton Seed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or other Materials from Mexico at Border Points," effective July 21, 1917, and, at points where fumigation is practiced, must be fumigated immediately upon their arrival in the United States and before being unloaded for grinding or sterilization on the American side.

3. Storage in bond.

Corn stored in bond for grinding or sterilization under the regulations must be stored in warehouses or other buildings of such construction that fumigation of the corn or the warehouse, or both, is possible, and such storage houses must be approved by the chief inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, at the port of entry concerned. Storage for the full period of 40 days may be permitted, pending grinding or sterilization for the months of December, January, and February. During the warmer months this period may be reduced and the time permitted will be indicated on the permit.

4. Location of grinding or sterilization machinery.

Grinding or sterilization of corn, offered for entry, whether on the American ro Mexican side, must be performed at a location approved by the chief inspector at the port of entry concerned.

5. Approval of machinery.

Machinery for the grinding or sterilization of corn, whether installed on the American or Mexican side of the boundary, must be tested to the satisfaction of and approved by the chief inspector at the port of entry concerned, before its use will be accepted as satisfying the requirements of the regulations.

6. Types of machinery.

No particular make of grinding or sterilization machinery is prescribed. Any machine which does the work to the satisfaction of the chief inspector at the port of entry concerned will be approved.

7. Grinding.

The corn must be reduced to a meal such as is used in the making of corn bread.

8. Sterilization.

Either moist or dry heat must be used. All the corn must go through the heating chamber. Every part of the mass of corn must remain at least five minutes in a temperature of at least 200° F. There must be an adequate installment of thermometers to convince the inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board that these requirements are met.

9. Sterilization of sacks.

(*a*) Corn ground or sterilized on the Mexican side must be resacked in new or sterilized sacks and promptly offered for entry.

(*b*) All sacks in which unsterilized corn is brought into the United States must be sterilized promptly after emptying by being hung in a closed chamber and subjected to live steam for a period of 30 minutes.

10. Entry of Mexican corn pending installation of approved grinding or sterilization equipment.

To give reasonable time for securing and installing approved grinding or sterilization equipment, Mexican corn will be permitted entry in bond in accordance with the "Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 42, Covering the Importation of Indian Corn or Maize from Mexico" for a period of 30 days from date of the quarantine—that is, from February 21, 1920, to and including March 21, 1920. Inasmuch as this is a concession to permit immediate entry of corn now held in Mexico, satisfactory evidence must be given to the chief inspector at the port concerned that prompt steps have been taken to provide, install, and complete necessary grinding or sterilization machinery and the corn ground or sterilized within the period indicated above. Failure to comply with this provision may result in reexportation of the corn.

E. R. Sasscer, *Chief Inspector.*

180209—20——3

STATE OF SONORA INCLUDED UNDER REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRY OF PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO.

The States of Sonora and Lower California, Mexico, have been exempted from the regulations of June 23, 1917, governing the entry into the United States at border points of products from Mexico. Information as to the possible occurrence of the pink bollworm on the west coast of Mexico has made it necessary to include the State of Sonora under these regulations, and for this purpose an amendment to these regulations was issued, effective January 29, 1920, which, together with the news statement in explanation of it, is reproduced below.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO RULES AND REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE MOVEMENT OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED FROM MEXICO INTO THE UNITED STATES AND GOVERNING THE ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES OF RAILWAY CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES, FREIGHT, EXPRESS, BAGGAGE, OR OTHER MATERIALS FROM MEXICO AT BORDER POINTS.

By virtue of authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by law, it is ordered that Regulation 6 of the "Rules and Regulations Prohibiting the Movement of Cotton and Cotton Seed from Mexico into the United States and Governing the Entry into the United States of Railway Cars and other Vehicles, Freight, Express, Baggage, or other Materials from Mexico at Border Points," effective July 1, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 6. State of Lower California, Mexico, exempt from these regulations.

The foregoing regulations shall not apply to railway cars or other carriers or to baggage or other personal effects, freight, express, or other shipments originating in and shipped directly from the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Done in the District of Columbia this 29th day of January, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

STATE OF SONORA UNDER SAME REGULATIONS AS REST OF MEXICO.

[Press notice.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 14, 1920.*—The State of Sonora, Mexico, is no longer exempt from the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture governing the entry of railway cars and other vehicles, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico. When the regulations were promulgated July 1, 1917, as one of the measures against the pink bollworm of cotton, the States of Sonora and Lower California were made exempt from inspection and disinfection requirements. It has recently appeared, however, that railway cars and materials entering from Sonora by way of Nogales or Douglas, Ariz., may have come from the interior of Mexico, and are likely to be more or less fouled with cotton seed that may contain the pink bollworm. The Secretary of Agriculture, therefore, has promulgated an amendment to the regulations placing Sonora on the same basis as the rest of Mexico, except Lower California. Lower California, the other State exempted under the original regulations, is not affected.

ADDITIONS TO BORDER DISINFECTION FACILITIES.

The increasing traffic with Mexico at El Paso has made it necessary to take steps to increase the 1-car fumigation house at that point to a 15-car house. There is also under consideration the establishment of a similar car-fumigating house at Nogales. The new quarantine as to Mexican corn has resulted in the

erection of hot-air plants for the disinfection of corn at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and at El Paso. Similar disinfecting plants are being considered and may later be established at Brownsville, Del Rio, and perhaps other points on the border. Under the quarantine all Mexican corn must either be disinfected or ground to the fineness of meal. A similar plant is under consideration at Los Angeles, Calif., for the sterilization of Mexican corn reaching that port by direct water route from Mexico.

THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

The important developments of the European corn borer situation are indicated in the notices of hearing and explanatory statements given below with respect to proposed quarantines subsequently promulgated on account of this insect. These quarantines include a domestic quarantine covering the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, and a foreign quarantine restricting the entry of broom corn and related products to prevent the further entry of this pest in connection with importations of such products.

A Federal appropriation of $500,000 is now being considered by Congress for the enforcement of these quarantines and other control measures. The funds now available have been largely expended in the prosecution of the work during 1919, and therefore at least one-half of the fund now being considered by Congress should be made immediately available to provide for the continuation without interruption of the quarantine and other control work.

Supplementing the Federal quarantine action with respect to Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, each of these States has issued a quarantine substantially duplicating the Federal quarantine, the enforcement of which in cooperation with the Federal quarantine, gives full intrastate, as well as interstate, control of the movement of the products brought under restriction by these quarantines.

The notices of hearing, quarantines, and supplementary statements with respect to Federal quarantine action are reproduced below for the purpose of permanent record. In connection with the information given in these documents, with respect to imported broom corn indicating that this material has been the principal, if not the sole, means for the entry of the European corn borer, it may be noted that an examination of imported hemp which has been made several times by agents of the board has indicated that this material in the semi-manufactured state in which it is offered for entry is not at all likely to have been the means of introducing this pest and no evidence of infestation by the corn borer has been found in connection with such material.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the European corn borer, (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and on account of which Notice of Quarantine No. 36, which became effective October 1, 1918, was issued, is now known to occur in portions of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Barnstable, Mass.; Rockingham, N. H.; Saratoga, Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, N. Y.; and Erie, Pa.

Since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 36 further investigation of the European corn borer has developed the fact that in addition to corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, this insect breeds in and may be transported by celery, green or string beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach,

rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, also cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, excepting the bulbs thereof, without stems, and many other herbaceous plants; and further, that such products from infested districts have been moving throughout the period of corn borer infestation, with only minor restrictions, into the other New England States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the States above named in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from these States, or from any infested districts determined therein, of corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green or string beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, also cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, excepting the bulbs thereof, without stems, and other herbaceous plants.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 24, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[Press notice on proposed corn borer hearing.]

NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK, AND PENNSYLVANIA IN PROPOSED QUARANTINE AGAINST CORN BORER.

FEBRUARY 4, 1920.

It appears advisable to consider restricting the movement from the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, of all materials that might carry the European corn borer, says the Secretary of Agriculture in giving notice of a hearing to be held at the office of the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington at 10 o'clock February 24. A survey made by the department has revealed no points of infestation west of New York and Pennsylvania, and it is now possible to consider a Federal quarantine, which was out of the question as long as new counties were being added almost daily to the territory known to be infested and when it was probable that, at any time, the insect might be found much farther west.

The European corn borer is now known to occur in portions of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Barnstable, Mass.; Rockingham, N. H.; Saratoga, Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselear, Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, N. Y.; and Erie, Pa. Throughout the period of infestation, products that may harbor the insect have been moving, with only minor restrictions, from the infected areas into the other New England States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. That fact makes it necessary to consider the advisability of quarantining the whole of New England, as well as New York and Pennsylvania.

The number of plants known to be hosts of the European corn borer has increased greatly since the original quarantine was promulgated. The hearing will cover the application of such quarantine to corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green or string beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, and hollyhock, cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, excepting the bulbs without stems, and other herbaceous plants.

Persons interested in the proposed quarantine may appear before the board, either personally or by attorney.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER.
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

[Effective on and after March 29, 1920. Supersedes Quarantine No. 36.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hübn.) new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Now, therefore, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165) do hereby quarantine the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, and by this notice of quarantine No. 43 do order that corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any areas in said quarantined States designated in the regulations supplemental hereto as infested with corn borer in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of March, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43.

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Corn borer: The insect known as the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hübn.)

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State, or any portion thereof, quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the corn borer exists therein.

(*c*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined area which are determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infested with the corn borer.

(*d*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2.—Plants and plant products subject to restriction.

The restrictions on the movement of plants and plant products covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 43 and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto shall apply to all products enumerated in the notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated therein from all points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in this notice of quarantine when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such manner as to eliminate risk of carriage of the corn borer, nor of clean shelled corn, and clean seed of broom corn.

Regulation 3.—Infested areas.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the corn borer exists in the areas designated below in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, and such cities and towns (or townships) in each State are designated an infested area for the purpose of these regulations:

MASSACHUSETTS: Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth, in *Barnstable County;* Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham, and West Newbury, in *Essex County;* Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Cambridge,

Carlisle, Chlemsford, Concord, Dracut, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lincoln, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Natick, Newton, North Reading, Reading, Somerville, Stoneham, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Wilmington, Winchester, and Woburn, in *Middlesex County;* Avon, Braintree, Brookline, Cohasset, Holbrook, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Wellesley, and Weymouth, in *Norfolk County;* Abington, Brockton, Duxbury, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Marshfield, Middleboro, Norwell, Plymouth, Pembroke, Rockland, and Scituate, in *Plymouth County;* Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop, in *Suffolk County.*

New Hampshire: Kingston, Plaistow, and Seabrook, in *Rockingham County.*

New York (eastern): Albany, Cohoes, Colonie, and Guilderland, in *Albany County;* Johnstown and Perth, in *Fulton County;* Amsterdam, Florida, and Mohawk, in *Montgomery County;* Brunswick, North Greenbush, and Troy, in *Rensselaer County;* Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Malta, Milton, Saratoga Springs, and Stillwater, in *Saratoga County;* Glenville, Niskayuna, Princetown, Rotterdam, and Schenectady, in *Schenectady County;* Esperance in *Schoharie County;* New York (western): Dayton, Perrysburg, and Persia, in *Cattaraugus County;* Hanover, Pomfret, and Sheridan, in *Chautauqua County;* Brant, Collins, Cheektowaga, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, and North Collins, in *Erie County.*

Pennsylvania: North Girard in *Erie County.*

The infested areas may be extended or reduced, as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which the infested area is located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the State in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 4.—Inspection and certification a condition of movement from infested areas.

Corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate to any point outside the infested area quarantined for the corn borer unless and until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the corn borer. In the case of any of the articles enumerated in this regulation where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, certification will be refused.

Regulation 5.—Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from corn borer infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of car-load and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That when in the case of individual premises or districts within an infested area in any of the quarantined States it shall be determined by competent inspection that the corn borer does not infest any of the cultivated products grown in such premises or districts and that said premises or districts have been maintained in such condition of freedom from weeds or vegetable growths other than the cultivated products designated as to prevent possibility of occurrence of the corn borer through such agencies, a permit may be issued (valid until revoked) by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that such premises or districts have been inspected and found free from the corn borer and free from weeds or other extraneous vegetation

capable of harboring the corn borer, and authorizing the shipment from said premises or districts of any of the articles subject to this quarantine grown therein. Copies of such permits shall be attached to small packages, or in the case of bulk shipments, to waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto, and may be accepted by transportation companies in lieu of certificates of inspection.

Regulation 6.—Conditions under which plants and plant products originating outside the infested areas may be shipped from points within the infested areas.

Plants and plant products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations which originate outside of the infested area quarantined for the corn borer may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside such areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the corn borer and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested areas such plants and plant products originating outside the infested areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7.—Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates of inspection are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products which it is proposed to move together with their exact location and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 8.—Thorough cleaning required of cars, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the infested areas plant products covered by these regulations or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

Regulation 9.—Shipments by United States Department of Agriculture.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes notice of quarantine No. 36, promulgated September 25, 1918, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done in the District of Columbia this 15th day of March, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Penalties.

The plant-quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[Press notice on corn borer quarantine.]

Corn Borer Quarantine Declared Against Four Eastern States.

March 18, 1920.

A new quarantine to prevent interstate shipment of carriers of the corn borer has been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective March 29, against the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, but it applies only to such portions of those States as are now or may later become actually infested. No restrictions are placed on shipments from points in the quarantined States outside of the infested areas, though authority is reserved to extend at any time the areas officially designated as infested.

The articles specifically covered in the quarantine are corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, and hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia except the bulbs without stems. The restrictions do not apply to shelled corn and clean seed of broom corn, nor to other articles after they have been manufactured or processed in such a way as to eliminate risk of carrying the corn borer.

All of the articles covered may be moved interstate to points outside of the infested area only after they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the corn borer. Every car or other container in which these products are moved must be accompanied by such a certificate, which will be issued only for products actually inspected. The only exception on this point is that individual premises or districts within an infested area that are themselves free from corn borer and have been maintained so free of weeds as to prevent the possibility of corn borer occurrence in that way, may secure from the inspector of the department a permit which will be valid until revoked and copies of which may be accepted by carriers in lieu of inspection certificates. It is required that carriers thoroughly clean all cars, boats, or other vehicles within the infested areas at the point of unloading or destination, so that no litter or refuse of plants that may carry the corn borer shall be moved interstate.

Plants and plant products originating outside of the infested areas may be shipped from points within the infested areas only under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture.

A heavy penalty is provided by the plant quarantine act. Any person who violates any provision under this act or who counterfeits, forges, alters, defaces, or destroys any certificate provided for under the quarantine may be fined up to $500 and imprisoned for one year.

The known infested areas include townships in the following counties: Massachusetts—Barnstable, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; New Hampshire—Rockingham; New York—Albany, Fulton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie; Pennsylvania—Erie.

WHY NEW QUARANTINE IS NECESSARY.

Following the determination by the Massachusetts authorities of the establishment of this insect in that State, the Federal Government was called upon to assist the State authorities by establishing a Federal quarantine to aid in control and, if possible, exterminative work. Such quarantine was promulgated, effective October 1, 1918, covering the then known infested area in Massachusetts, and prohibiting the movement therefrom interstate of green corn and cornstalks and other parts of the plant capable of carrying the insect.

The discovery of the new important areas in New York in the fall of 1918 and the rather rapid increase of information as to distribution, together with the discovery of many additional food plants, led to further hearings with the purpose of extending the quarantine to cover these later determinations of distribution and food plants. Additional Federal quarantine action has not been taken hitherto for the reason that it was apparent that the territory invaded by this insect was so inadequately determined as to make any quarantine comparatively valueless. As a preliminary measure of control, however, the States of New York and Massachusetts agreed through their representatives to establish State quarantines covering the known invaded districts, so that there should be no interstate movement of infested products from such districts. Such quar-

antine orders were shortly thereafter issued by the commissioners of agriculture of New York and Massachusetts. Both the Massachusetts order, and the New York order as subsequently amended, cover merely the subject of corn and corn products capable of carrying the insect and have not controlled, therefore, the movement of other products which are also now known to be infested, and possibly carriers.

The corn borer is now known to infest upward of a hundred different plants and may attack and breed in almost any plant which is of a succulent nature. The farm products enumerated in the quarantine include the important cultivated plants which are likely to be the means of spreading the insect through the agency of commerce.

PRESENT ACTION PURELY TENTATIVE.

The promulgation of this Federal quarantine will materially aid in the enforcement of the quarantines issued by the several States concerned with respect to the infested territories, and its proper enforcement will afford the most effective control of further spread by stopping distribution of infested farm or garden products.

It is realized that this quarantine action must be looked upon as purely tentative pending the more complete determination of the probable much wider spread of the insect than is now known.

The present status of information and economic situation with respect to this insect was given in some detail in the Weekly News Letter of this department for January 14, 1920.

The corn borer is the first important foreign insect pest of corn which has gained access to this country for many years, and this fact, together with the actual damage which it has caused in limited districts in New England, has given it much importance in the minds of farmers throughout the great corn-growing areas of the Middle West. During the last two years the Department of Agriculture has, under special appropriations from Congress for the purpose, been making a thorough study to determine the actual economic importance of this insect, its present distribution, and also has been conducting quarantine and other control measures to prevent the spread of the insect through the agency of infested farm products.

CAN NOT EXTERMINATE PEST.

The experts of this department have fully realized that the extermination of this corn borer in this country is, unfortunately, not possible; its widespread distribution, now known to involve four States and probably many others, and the fact that it breeds in all common weeds and other succulent plants, absolutely eliminating any possibility of eradication. Any serious effort to eradicate the insect would involve the removal of practically all vegetation over a wide section of the country, an undertaking which would be physically impossible even if Federal or State powers permitted of such attempt.

The work which the Department of Agriculture has under way with this insect is of a practical nature and such as is believed to be possible of reasonable accomplishment. These activities are: *First*, the determination, as promptly as possible, of the present distribution of the insect and of its economic importance to the different classes of corn and other cultivated plants; *second*, the demonstration, on a scale sufficiently large to yield significant results, of what can be done in the way of practical field control, and *third*, and most important of all, cooperation with the several States in quarantine and other measures to prevent spread, including in such work a clean-up as thoroughly as is practicable of the outlying areas of infestation.

The possibilities of wide distribution of the insect and necessity of determining such distribution as a preliminary to other work are clear. The practical control work which is under way in the demonstration experiments has for its chief object the determination of farm methods and the devising of suitable apparatus for broad scale control work, and should yield results of value in all future control operations against this insect. The quarantine measures and the clean-up of outlying points of infestation are for the purpose of preventing further spread of the insect, pending determination of these fundamental factors of distribution, economic importance, and control possibilities.

OTHER THAN THE SHELLED OR THRASHED GRAIN.

The further entry of broom corn, Indian corn, and related plants, has been either prohibited or restricted in the quarantine promulgated February 21, 1920, for the purpose of preventing the further entry into the United States of this corn borer or of other dangerous insects or of plant diseases through the agency of stalks or other portions of these plants.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the so-called European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and may be introduced into this country through importations of corn, broom corn, and related plants.

In view of the enormous value of corn, the premier crop of the Nation, and to prevent the further entry of the so-called European corn borer and other insects and plant diseases, it becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of restricting or prohibiting, under the authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), the importation of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), including ear or unshelled corn, broom corn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlæna luxurians*), Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*), including the stalk and all other parts of the plants named, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, other than the shelled or thrashed seeds of these plants,[1] from all foreign countries and localities.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., February 12, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The European corn borer has already obtained limited foothold in the eastern United States and large sums of money are being spent in an effort to control it.

PRESS NOTICE ON PROPOSED CORN BORER HEARING (FOREIGN).

MAY QUARANTINE AGAINST THE WORLD IN WARFARE ON THE CORN BORER.

Whether or not it is advisable to quarantine all foreign countries to prevent further entrance of the European corn borer into the United States will be determined February 12 at a hearing called by the Secretary of Agriculture to be held in the offices of the Federal Horticultural Board at 10 o'clock. If quarantine is found advisable, it will apply to stalks and ears of Indian corn, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane including the Japanese varieties, pearl millet, Napier grass, teosinte and Job's tears. It will not apply to shelled corn or to the threshed seeds of the other plants. It will apply to any parts of those plants in the raw or unmanufactured state that may be used for packing or similar purposes.

Authority is conferred by the plant quarantine act to prohibit entirely or to restrict the importation of any plants. The European corn borer is supposed to have entered the United States in shipments of broom corn and has obtained a limited foothold in the eastern part of the country. Large sums of money are being spent in an effort to control it. The enormous value of corn, the premier crop of the Nation, makes it necessary to take all possible precautions to prevent further infestation.

---

[1] The importation of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, from all foreign countries has been prohibited since June 6, 1914, on account of injurious insects and fungous diseases.

The importation of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize, Teosinte and Job's tears from southeastern Asia, Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, has been prohibited since July 1, 1916, on account of Physoderma diseases.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with Regulations.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that dangerous plant pests, including the so-called European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hübn.), and also other dangerous insects, as well as plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of the stalks or other parts of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, and related plants.

Now, therefore, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction of the dangerous plant pests mentioned above, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), broom corn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*).

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virture of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation into the United States of the stalk and all other parts of the plants enumerated above from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

Done in the District of Columbia this 21st day of February, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41, Governing the Importation of Indian Corn or Maize, Broom Corn, and Related Plants.

Regulation 1.—Sorghum hay, grain, and seeds for which permit is not required.

Sorghum hay from Canada, and clean shelled or threshed grain (from any country) of the plants covered in this quarantine, except as to such grain or seeds covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders now in force, or such as may hereafter be made subject to special quarantines, may be imported without permit or other compliance with these regulations.[1]

Regulation 2.—Broom corn for manufacturing purposes permitted entry under regulation.

The importation of broom corn for manufacturing purposes may be permitted under the conditions hereinafter set forth in these regulations.

---

[1] The entry of the following plants and plant products is prohibited or restricted by specific quarantines and other restrictive orders now in force:

(*a*) Living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, including seed from all foreign countries.

(*b*) Seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands.

Regulation 3.—Application for permits for importation of broom corn.

Persons contemplating the importation of broom corn shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for a permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Regulation 4.—Issuance of permits.

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of broom corn, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

A separate permit will be required for each importation, and these permits will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

Regulation 5.—Disinfection a condition of entry.

All importations of broom corn shall be subject, as a condition of entry, to such disinfection as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Should such broom corn, however, prove to be so infested with plant diseases or insect pests that in the judgment of the inspector it can not be freed from such infestation by disinfection or other treatment, the entire shipment shall be refused entry.

When entry under disinfection is permitted, the broom corn will be delivered to the permittee for disinfection upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the broom corn shall be disinfected under the supervision of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture; that no bale or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the broom corn has been properly disinfected, and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 40 days after arrival at the port of entry.

Regulation 6.—Notice of arrival by permittee.

Immediately upon arrival of the broom corn at the port of entry the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of bales and marks and numbers on bales, the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

Regulation 7.—Importations by the United States Department of Agriculture permitted.

These regulations shall not apply to the importation by the United States Department of Agriculture of broom corn for experimental or scientific purposes.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted, and shall be in force until further notice.

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

February 21, 1920.

[Press notice on foreign quarantine account of corn borer.]

BROOM CORN, INDIAN CORN, AND OTHER PLANTS BARRED.

Entry from Foreign Countries Restricted or Prohibited by Quarantine Order.

Broom corn for manufacturing purposes may be imported hereafter only under permit and when its condition is such that it can be satisfactorily disinfected at port of entry, under a quarantine placed by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective February 21, 1920. Indian corn and certain related plants from all foreign countries are denied entry into the United States in the raw or unmanufactured state, except sorghum hay from Canada, and the shelled or threshed grain from any country, of the plants included in the quarantine. The quarantine applies, in addition to broom corn and Indian corn, to such related plants as sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, sugar cane, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, pearl millet, Napier grass, Teosinte, and Job's tears.

The necessity for such a quarantine was demonstrated a week or so ago by the discovery of living larvæ of the corn borer in some 97 bales of broom corn shipped from Italy to New York, the first considerable shipment of foreign broom corn since the war period. It has been definitely determined that the European corn borer, now known to exist in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania, originally reached this country through the medium of imported broom corn.

EXTENSION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE.

The necessity for an extension of the Federal quarantine on account of the Japanese beetle in New Jersey and for placing greater restrictions on the movement of products leaving the quarantined district are set forth in the notice of hearing and in the news statement with respect to such extension of quarantine. These documents, together with the text of the quarantine and regulations subsequently issued, and a warning statement with respect to the movement of the products under control, are reproduced below.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE IN NEW JERSEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 5, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous insect infestation, namely, the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the following townships and boroughs in the State of New Jersey, to wit: The townships of Delran, Chester, Cinnaminson, Palmyra, Mount Laurel, and Riverside, and the borough of Riverton in Burlington County, and the townships of Pensauken and Delaware, and the borough of Merchantville in Camden County.

It appears that the territory above described should be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and that the movement from said territory into other States, Territories, and districts of marketable perishable food crops of all kinds, including green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fruits, vegetables, and fresh food products other than canned, dried, or preserved products; also of hay, forage and grain crops of all kinds, and of nursery and greenhouse products, including trees, shrubs, plants of all kinds, bulbs and flowers, should be restricted or prohibited.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., January 27, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture will cooperate in the enforcement of the proposed quarantine so far as the intrastate movement of nursery stock, greenhouse plants, bulbs, etc., is concerned.

The quarantine now in force on account of the Japanese beetle covers only the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, county of Burlington, N. J., and restricts only the movement of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn.

Would Extend Japanese Beetle Quarantine.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD ANNOUNCES HEARING ON PROPOSAL AFFECTING TOWNSHIPS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Japanese beetle, a dangerous imported insect that has caused restrictions on the movement of green corn from Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson Townships, in Burlington County, N. J., is spreading, and it is proposed that the quarantine against the insect be extended. A public hearing on this proposal will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., January 27, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may be heard either in person or by attorney.

According to the proposed action, the quarantine will be extended to include, in addition to the townships mentioned, Palmyra, Mount Laurel, and Riverside Townships, and Riverton Borough in Burlington County, and Pensauken and Delaware Townships and Merchantville Borough, in Camden County, N. J. It is also proposed to restrict or prohibit the interstate movement from the territory mentioned of all kinds of marketable, perishable food crops, "including green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fruits, vegetables, and fresh food products other than canned, dried, or preserved products; also of hay, forage, and grain crops of all kinds, and of nursery and greenhouse products, including trees, shrubs, plants of all kinds, bulbs, and flowers."

The notice of the hearing says that "The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture will cooperate in the enforcement of the proposed quarantine so far as the intrastate movement of nursery stock, greenhouse plants, bulbs, etc., is concerned."

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE.

Notice of Quarantine No. 40, with Regulations.

(Effective on and after Apr. 1, 1920.)

(Supersedes No. 35.)

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the Japanese beetle, *Popilla japonica* Newm., not heretofore widely distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in a portion of the State of New Jersey.

Now, therefore, I, J. R. Riggs, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the territory hereinafter described as infested by the Japanese beetle, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 40 do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost and manure other than fresh manure, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the said quarantined district in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made, and amendments thereto.

The following territory is designated as the area quarantined for the Japanese beetle: The townships of Delran, Chester, Cinnaminson, Palmyra, Mount Laurel, and Riverside, and the borough of Riverton, county of Burlington, and the townships of Pensauken and Delaware, and the borough of Merchantville, county of Camden, N. J.

REGULATIONS.

Regulation 1.—Regulation of movement of articles covered.

(1) Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fresh or perishable crops, such as green corn, tomatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, peaches, apples, and all other fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost and manure other than fresh manure, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate to any point outside the territory quarantined for the Japanese beetle unless and until such articles have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers, this quarantine and regulation shall apply throughout the year; in the case of all other products, for the period between June 15 and November 1.

Regulation 2.—Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles enumerated in Regulation 1 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such articles moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate of inspection shall accompany the waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the vehicle: *Provided further*, That in the case of individual farms or districts within the quarantined area on which the insect has not thus far been found, shipments from said farms or districts in bulk or small packages are authorized under a permit (valid until revoked) showing that said farms and districts have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from the Japanese beetle. Copies of such permit shall be attached to small packages, or, in the case of bulk shipments, to waybills, conductor's manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto, and shall be accepted by transportation companies in lieu of certificates of inspection.

Regulation 3.—Conditions governing inspection and issuance of permits.[1]

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles enumerated in Regulation 1, for which certificates of inspection or permits are required by these regulations, will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applicants for certificates will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 4.—Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the quarantined district, shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

This notice of quarantine amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 35, promulgated September 24, 1918, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done in the District of Columbia this 26th day of February, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

J. R. RIGGS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[1] Requests for inspection or for permits should be addressed to the Office of the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, Riverton, N. J.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING) WARNING.

Certain areas in New Jersey have been placed under quarantine by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture because of the presence of the Green Japanese Beetle.

The transportation, by any means, of farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, including fruit, vegetables, hay, and grain, from the infested areas, from June 15 to November 1, and of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers, throughout the year, is prohibited, unless such material has been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be free from the Japanese beetle.

Inspection is made without expense to the owner or shipper.

Maps showing the areas where inspection is required have been furnished to the postmasters, express agents, and the freight agents of the railroads operating in the infested territory.

Further information can be secured from the office of the Riverton Entomological Laboratory, Riverton, N. J. Telephone Riverton 207–m.

The penalty for violating the provisions of the plant quarantine act is a fine not to exceed $500, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

E. T. Meredith,
Secretary of Agriculture.

April 27, 1920.

ENTRY PROHIBITED OF STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS FROM ASIA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND OCEANIA.

The reason for taking quarantine action prohibiting the importation for any purpose of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) is explained in the news statement reproduced below, issued in connection with the notice of hearing. This statement, together with the notice of hearing and the text of the quarantine, is reproduced below.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING ASIA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND OCEANIA ON ACCOUNT OF DANGEROUS PLANT DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS.

Washington, D. C., *February 2, 1920.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, *Valsa mali* and *Diaporthe mali*, blister blight, *Taphrina piri*, and rusts, *Gymnosporangium Koreaense* and *G. photiniae*, and injurious insect pests, including the Oriental fruit moth (*Laspeyresia molesta*), the pear fruit borer (*Nephopteryx rubrizonella*), the apple moth (*Argyresthia conjugella*), *Psylla pyrisuga*, *Lecanium glandi*, and *Lecanium kunoensis*, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist in Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania, and that there is danger of introducing these and other plant diseases and insect pests with stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named.

It appears, therefore, that the countries and localities above named should be quarantined in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), and that the movement from said countries and localities to the United States of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits should be prohibited.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 o'clock a. m., March 9, 1920, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

[Press notice.]

QUARANTINE MAY BE PLACED AGAINST FRUIT STOCKS FROM THE ORIENT.

In order to prevent the entrance of a number of plant diseases and injurious insects from the Orient, the United States Department of Agriculture proposes to prohibit the importation of fruit stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds from Asia, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Oceania. The Secretary of Agriculture has called a hearing to be held in the offices of the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington at 10 o'clock, March 9, at which interested persons may be heard, either in person or by attorney. The diseases and insects that the department seeks to exclude by the quarantine include Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, and the apple moth.

STOCKS, CUTTINGS, SCIONS, AND BUDS OF FRUITS QUARANTINE (EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1920).

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 44.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, *Valsa mali* and *Diaporthe mali*, blister blight, *Taphrina piri*, and rusts, *Gymnosporangium Koreaense*, and *G. photiniae*, and injurious insect pests, including the Oriental fruit moth (*Laspeyresia molesta*), the pear fruit borer (*Nephopteryx rubrizonella*), the apple moth (*Argyresthia conjugella*), *Psylla pyrisuga*, *Lecanium glandi*, and *Lecanium kunoensis*, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, occur in Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

Now, therefore, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the dangerous plant diseases and insect pests mentioned above, to forbid the importation into the United States from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

On and after June 1, 1920, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation for any purpose of any variety of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for or capable of propagation, from the above-named countries and localities, is prohibited except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities above named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock: *Provided further*, That the entry for immediate export or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities above named may be permitted in accordance with the regulations governing such entry for immediate export, or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture October 20, 1917.

Done in the District of Columbia this 24th day of March, 1920.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Press notice.]

QUARANTINE PLACED AGAINST FRUIT STOCKS FROM THE ORIENT.

APRIL 2, 1920.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a quarantine effective June 1, prohibiting the importation of fruit stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds from Asia, Japan,

the Philippine Islands, and Oceania. This quarantine was issued in response to a hearing held at the department in Washington, March 9, and is for the purpose of excluding from the United States diseases and insects which are known to infest such materials in various oriental countries. These pests include cankers, blister blights, and rusts, the oriental fruit moth, the pear-fruit borer, and the apple moth.

This quarantine has very little commercial significance, as the importations involved are limited in quantity and of minor importance. Such imported fruit stocks and cuttings have hitherto come chiefly from France or other European countries, and only recently have some requests for permits for the importation of such stock from Japan been received.

Enough is known of the insects and diseases which attack such trees in the orient to indicate the extreme undesirability of opening up general commercial importation of such articles. Furthermore, no adequate survey of these countries has been made, and the diseases which are not known probably outnumber those which are known. It will still be possible under quarantine No. 37, to which this action is an amendment, to import the articles prohibited through the agency of the Department of Agriculture and under full departmental disinfection and control to meet all legitimate needs for the introduction of any new varieties or strains of necessary stock which would otherwise not be available for horticulturists in this country.

STERILE PACKING MATERIAL FOR PACKING FOR BULBS AUTHORIZED.

Amendment No. 1 to Quarantine No. 37 provides that the requirement as to freedom from sand, soil, or earth shall not apply to sand, soil, or earth used for packing the articles enumerated in item No. 1 of Regulation 3 when such sand, soil, or earth has been previously sterilized in accordance with methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board under the supervision of an authorized inspector of the country of origin, such sterilization to be certified to by the duly authorized inspector of such country of origin. With respect to this amendment, the board has authorized the use of certain materials as fulfilling the requirement of sterilization, such materials, however, to be subject to certification, as to compliance with the required conditions, by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. The following substitutes for sterilized soil have been authorized:

(1) *Subsoil from Japan.*—The authorization of the use of subsoil from Japan was based on the results of an investigation made by the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department, which indicated that unsterilized subsoil contains less organisms than loam or top soil, even after the latter has been submitted to the standard processes of sterilization. The conditions of the use of such soil are indicated in the paragraphs quoted below, which were submitted for approval by Dr. S. I. Kuwana, director of the imperial plant quarantine station, Yokohama, Japan:

All soil used in packing bulbs to be shipped to the United States to be collected and handled under the supervision of the director of the imperial plant quarantine station at Yokohama, Japan.

The director of the imperial plant quarantine station will certify that the soil used in packing is subsoil taken from two to three feet below the surface; that it has been sieved, sifted, dried, and stored so as to prevent contamination by insects and diseases, and that no dangerous insects or diseases are known to occur in the locality where the soil is secured.

(2) *Dune sand from Holland.*—On representations made by Mr. N. Van Poeteren, chief of the phytopathological service of Holland, the board has authorized the use, when properly certified, of dune sand taken from a depth of 5 feet or more from the surface.

(3) *Coral sand from Bermuda.*—Similar arrangements have been made for the use of unsterilized coral sand uncontaminated with surface soil for use in

packing bulbs shipped from the Bermuda Islands when properly certified by the director of agriculture of those islands.

(4) *Ground peat.*—The use of ground peat for plant packing has been authorized by the board. Peat as commercially mined can be considered as substantially sterile with respect to infestation with plant diseases or other plant pests. For packing and greenhouse use it is dried, ground up, and powdered, and in this condition can undoubtedly safely be used as packing for bulbs and its use in such condition for this purpose has been, therefore, authorized.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN ORCHID QUARANTINE.

[News item issued by the Department of Agriculture, Mar. 27, 1920.]

The Federal Horticultural Board has decided that no modification of Quarantine No. 37, with regard to orchid importation, is warranted at this time. As a result of a general discussion of the orchid situation in connection with the Detroit meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists in August, 1919, it was suggested by the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board that if those interested in orchids in the United States, both as to the importers and as to orchid growers or propagators, would endeavor to harmonize their interests, which seemed to be more or less conflicting, and present the board with a programme which these interests had agreed upon as most desirable and necessary for the development of orchid production in this country, the board would be very glad to consider their recommendations, and if such recommendations seemed to be reasonable and well founded to put them into operation so far as might be practicable. An effort was made on the part of these interests to meet this requirement, but without much success. It seemed, nevertheless, desirable to give an opportunity for a full discussion of the subject, and, therefore, a conference was held at the Department of Agriculture February 10, 1920.

This conference brought together the principal orchid importers and orchid growers of the United States, and the needs of this industry from the production and other standpoints were fully discussed.

As a basis for this discussion the principle which governed in the drafting and promulgation of Quarantine No. 37 was pointed out by the board, namely, that inasmuch as any importation of plants carries some risk of bringing in new and probably dangerous plant diseases and insects, such importations should be limited to those classes of nursery stock and other plants for propagation which are determined to be absolutely necessary to the horticultural, floricultural, and forestry needs of the United States, and that on this principle the question of orchid importations would have to be decided on the determination of this factor of necessity.

The discussion which followed developed the cleavage already indicated, nor were these two conflicting interests able to come to any agreement. The orchid producers contended that the restrictions on the importation of orchids under Quarantine No. 37 were necessary and desirable and were not hurtful in any way to the development of the orchid industry in this country, but, on the other hand, would be distinctly helpful to such development, and, further, that the needs of the country could be met by home production from existing stocks and by importations already provided for in Quarantine No. 37 of the necessary propagating material not now available. On the other hand, the orchid importers, who have hitherto been bringing in wild orchids in considerable quantities from South America, the Philippines, or elsewhere, objected very strenuously to the restrictions on their business and the elimination of this

source of profit and contended that such importations were necessary at the present time for the maintenance and development of orchid production in America. No new and specific reasons for this contention, however, were advanced, and in the end there was a general agreement on the part of practically all of the persons who participated in the discussion that the production of orchids from seed, either of species or by hybridization, was entirely feasible and practicable, the group of importers, however, still contending that the importation of orchids should be continued pending adequate development of such home production.

It appeared, therefore, that the only thing to be considered by the board was the time factor, and from the information presented it did not appeal to the board that this factor was of vital importance in view of the showing of large available stocks now in this country, together with the progress which had already been made in the growing of orchids from seed. It was believed that the future needs of the industry, therefore, could be met under existing conditions and under the provisions of Quarantine No. 37 for the importation of any stocks necessary for the introduction of new varieties and for the supplying of propagating material not now available in the United States.

After a full consideration of all the representations made at the conference, the board has decided that no new or valid reasons had been brought forward to warrant any modification at this time of Quarantine No. 37 with respect to orchid importations.

BAD CONDITION OF FRENCH FRUIT STOCKS.

April 19, 1920.

This office has recently been advised of the bad condition of French fruit stocks both from the point of insect infestation and from the nature of the packing employed. This information comes particularly from Mr. C. P. Lounsbury with respect to such stocks imported into South Africa and from Mr. H. F. Dietz, the assistant entomologist of the State of Indiana and formerly connected with this department.

Mr. Lounsbury reports that the majority of an importation of 80,000 pear stocks landed at Capetown were infested with scale insects, including *Aspidiotus pyri* Licht., *Epidiaspis betulæ* Sign., and *Pulvinaria betulæ* (L.) Sign., and also woolly aphis and lepidopterous larvæ and that some of the trees were affected by crown gall.

Mr. Dietz reports a very "dirty" condition of packing employed, which included leaves of various deciduous trees and of two-leafed pines more or less of which showed insect work and might easily carry insect pests, so much so that he has insisted on the burning of all such packing. Furthermore, a large percentage of the stock was worthless, i. e., dead, when received.

In view of these conditions it may be desirable to issue an order requiring the subjection of all such stock to vacuum fumigation in the future as well as to take steps to secure the use of cleaner packing material. It is now near the end of the importing season for this spring, but there will probably still be opportunity for you to examine such imported French stock coming into your State. The board would like to have a report from you on the condition of this material, the amount and nature of infestation which you may find, and the nature and condition of packing. It heartily recommends the burning of all packing material.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

COMPILATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO MOVEMENT OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES AND RIBES.

Nurserymen and others have repeatedly asked for a summary of the information regarding the State and national restrictions, on account of the white pine blister rust, on the shipment of white pines and ribes. As a means of giving this information in brief form the following tables with explanatory statement have been drawn up by Mr. Roy G. Pierce, forest pathologist of this department. These tables are based on the available information, and are believed to be substantially accurate and up to date. The restrictions enforced by the several States of the United States are subject to change from time to time, and in issuing this statement the Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for its correctness. Nurserymen and others, in the case of any doubt, should secure from the States concerned official information as to the restrictions being enforced.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATES, GIVING NUMBERS FOR CROSS-REFERENCE TO STATE AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS, CONCERNING THE SHIPMENT OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES AND RIBES (CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES).

State.	White pine.	Ribes.	State.	White pine.	Ribes.	State.	White pine.	Ribes
Alabama	2	2	Maine [1]	6	4	Oklahoma	1	1
Arizona	1	1	Maryland	10	8	Oregon	1	1
Arkansas	2	2	Massachusetts	4	4	Pennsylvania	3	6
California	1	1	Michigan	5	9	Rhode Island [1]	4	6
Colorado	1	1	Minnesota	13	11	South Carolina	3	3
Connecticut	4	2	Mississippi	2	2	South Dakota	1	1
Delaware	7	7	Missouri	2	2	Tennessee	14	13
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	Montana	1	1	Texas	1	1
Florida	2	2	Nebraska	1	1	Utah	1	1
Georgia	3	3	Nevada	1	1	Vermont	3	2
Idaho	1	1	New Hampshire [1]	3	3	Virginia	2	2
Illinois	11	12	New Jersey	9	2	Washington	1	1
Indiana	3	2	New Mexico	1	1	West Virginia	3	3
Iowa	2	2	New York [1]	8	5	Wisconsin	12	2
Kansas	1	1	North Carolina	7	10	Wyoming	1	1
Kentucky	2	2	North Dakota	1	1			
Louisiana	2	2	Ohio	2	2			

[1] States which have regulations regarding the planting of five-leafed pines or Ribes. Purchasers in these States who contemplate planting these species should acquaint themselves with the State regulations.

The State and National laws from which these data were compiled were those in force April 14, 1920, according to the information on hand in this office that date. As new laws or amendments to laws now in force are adopted, changes will have to be made in this summary.

STATE AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS REGARDING THE SHIPMENT OF RIBES (CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES) ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST.

April 14, 1920.

1. Orders received for Ribes from any State west of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana may be filled by any nursery in any State west of the above-mentioned boundary, but by no nursery in any State east of this boundary.

2. Orders from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin for Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State except *Ribes nigrum*, which may not be shipped into these States from New York and the New England States. Orders from Connecticut and Vermont for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State.

3. Orders from Georgia, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and West Virginia for Ribes may not be filled by any nursery outside of each respective State.

4. Orders from Maine and Massachusetts for Ribes may be filled only under special permit from the Maine State forest commissioner and the Massachusetts commissioner of agriculture, respectively.

5. Orders from New York for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State with this exception: *Ribes nigrum* may not be shipped into New York from the New England States.

6. Orders from Pennsylvania for all Ribes except *Ribes nigrum*, and orders from Rhode Island for all Ribes except black and flowering currants, may be filled by any nursery in the country.

7. Orders from Delaware for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

8. Orders from Maryland for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois.

9. Orders from Michigan for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State subject to permit from the Michigan State nursery inspector, except *Ribes nigrum*, which is prohibited entrance from the New England States and New York.

10. Orders from North Carolina for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

11. Orders from Minnesota for Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State provided the stock has been stripped of all leaves, except in the case of *Ribes nigrum*, which is prohibited entrance.

12. Orders from Illinois for all Ribes may be filled by any nursery in any State outside of the New England States, except that *Ribes nigrum* is prohibited entrance from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

13. Orders from Tennessee for Ribes may be filled by any nursery west of the western line of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

STATE AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE SHIPMENT OF FIVE-LEAFED PINES ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST.

April 14, 1920.

1. Orders received for five-leafed pine stock from any State west of the western boundary of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana may be filled by any nursery in any State west of the above-mentioned boundary, but by no nursery in any State east of this boundary.

2. Orders received from Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Virginia may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States and New York.

3. Orders received from Georgia, Indiana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia may not be filled by any nursery outside of each respective State.

4. Orders received from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island may be filled by any nursery in any State.

5. Orders received from Michigan may be filled by any nursery outside of the New England States, New York, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, but only under special permit from the State nursery inspector at East Lansing.

6. Orders received from Maine may be filled by any nursery in any State, but only under special permit from the Maine forest commissioner at Augusta.

7. Orders received from Delaware or North Carolina may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

8. Orders received from New York may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

9. Orders received from New Jersey may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

10. Orders received from Maryland may be filled by any nursey in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

11. Orders received from Illinois may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

12. Orders received from Wisconsin may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, and Minnesota.

13. Orders received from Minnesota may be filled by any nursery in any State except the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

14. Orders received from Tennessee may be filled by any nursery west of the western line of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

CONVERSION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF BURLAP INTO PAPER AS SATISFYING THE DISINFECTION REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATION 14, COTTON REGULATIONS.

The board held a conference with the National Association of Waste Material Dealers (Inc.) January 7, 1920, for the purpose of discussing the possibility of releasing imported bagging from the requirements of disinfection when such bagging is intended to be used as paper stock and can be promptly so converted. As a result of this conference an order permitting such entry and utilization without disinfection was issued by the board as satisfying the disinfection requirements of Regulation 14 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, with respect to classes of burlap or other fabric which have been used in wrapping cotton and for which disinfection is required under this regulation. Permission for such entry without disinfection is limited to mills situated north of a lne drawn from Baltimore to Cincinnati, Ohio, and East St. Louis, Ill.

The conditions governing such action agreed to on the part of this board and on the part of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers (Inc.) are reproduced below, together with the required forms.

CONVERSION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF BURLAP INTO PAPER AS SATISFYING THE DISINFECTION REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATION 14, COTTON REGULATIONS.

MARCH 8, 1920.

Pursuant to Regulation No. 14, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, effective August 1, 1917, the Federal Horticultural Board has approved the prompt conversion into paper of burlap or other fabric as meeting the requirement of said regulation that burlap or other fabric, under whatever name or trade designation, which has been used for wrapping cotton and to which cotton is adhering shall be disinfected by a process approved by the board. For this purpose importers or dealers will be required to secure licenses from the Federal Horticultural Board authorizing the movement of the imported material from the port of arrival to the mill without disinfection and its prompt conversion into paper. Such conversion into paper will be permitted only at paper mills which have secured licenses from the board authorizing them to receive and to convert such materials into paper.

Before the issuance of a license to an importer or a dealer in such materials, or to a paper mill for the conversion of them into paper, the importer, the dealer, or the mill will be required to guarantee to the Federal Horticultural Board the carrying out of all of the provisions of the above-named regulations and the following additional requirements in the case of each shipment which may be imported, purchased, or received.

REQUIREMENTS.

(1) Whenever an inspector of the board shall pronounce a lot of burlap or other fabric as requiring disinfection under Regulation 14 the importer or dealer shall promptly elect and notify said inspector of his desire either (I) to have the material disinfected and released from further restriction or (II) to dispose of it at once under restriction for prompt conversion into paper.

(2) If the importer or dealer elects option (II) he may ship the material to no one but a licensed paper mill, though he may sell it to another licensed dealer at the same port of arrival who must then carry out the requirements of these regulations.

(3) Upon the release of such material by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board the importer or dealer shall ship it promptly to the designated licensed paper mill in through railroad cars which contain no other material except such as will enter into similar manufacture at the mill in question, or he may move it by motor truck or lighter to near-by mills.

(4) The importer or dealer shall promptly notify the dealer to whom he may sell the material, or the paper mill to which he ships it, that it is disposed of under license only for prompt conversion into paper, and shall furnish the said dealer or mill the entry number, the quantity, and the marks of the material shipped.

(5) Immediately upon the removal of the material from the port of arrival the importer or dealer will report at once to the Federal Horticultural Board, through its inspector at the port of arrival, the name of the licensed dealer to whom sold or the name and location of the licensed paper mill to which shipped, the entry number, the quantity, marks, date of shipment, and the numbers of the cars in which the material is shipped.

(6) A licensed paper mill receiving such material shall use it solely in the manufacture of paper though in an emergency it may become a dealer and dispose of the material to another licensed dealer or licensed paper mill, shipping it direct only to the other licensed paper mill.

(7) The cars or other vehicles conveying the material to the mill shall be promptly unloaded, and immediately after unloading shall be carefully swept and cleaned and all refuse burned.

(8) The material shall be stored in a warehouse apart from all other material which is not to enter into similar manufacture, and shall be so marked, so located, or so designated that each shipment may be separately identified.

(9) The material shall be converted into paper at the earliest opportunity consistent with the reasonable operation of the mill, if possible within 30 days of its arrival at the mill and without fail within 60 days.

(10) The mill will make two reports direct to the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., on each shipment; (*a*) when the shipment arrives and is unloaded it will report the name of the dealer, the entry number, the date of arrival, the quantity, the marks, the car numbers, the fact of the cleaning of the cars, and the name and location of the warehouse at the mill where stored; (*b*) when the shipment is consumed it will report the name of the dealer, the entry number, the quantity, the marks, and the date of completion of its consumption.

(11) Any duly authorized inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, provided with an official badge, shall have authority to enter any dock, pier, railroad car, warehouse, or mill where any burlap or other fabric included in these regulations may be, for the purpose of inspecting the same and identifying it or of witnessing the processes of its conversion or disinfection.

These requirements are a part of regulation 14 and any violation of them will make the dealer or the importer subject to the provisions of regulation 10, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, effective August 1, 1917.

LICENSED MILL'S NOTICE OF CONVERSION INTO PAPER OF UNDISINFECTED BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC.

_____, 192–.

The FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The burlap or other fabric described below, purchased from _____ _____, entry No. _____ had been completely converted into paper on _____
(Date.)
at _____, _____
(Name of mill.) (Location.)

No. of bales of each mark.	Bale numbers and marks.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
Total.....	

Respectfully,

_____,
(Name of licensee.)

_____.
(Address.)

License No. _____.

(Furnish separate notice for each entry number.)

LICENSED MILL OR DEALER'S NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF UNDISINFECTED BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC.

_____ _____ _____ _____, 192__

THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The burlap or other fabric described below, purchased under regulation from_____, entry No. _____, has been received by the undersigned at_____ _____ _____ _____, _____.
(Name of mill or dock.) (Location.)

Have the cars been carefully swept and cleaned and all rubbish burned?

No. of bales of each mark.	Bale Nos. and marks.	R. R. car Nos.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Total.....		

This material will be converted into paper at the earliest opportunity consistent with the reasonable operation of the mill, if possible within 30 days of its arrival and without fail within 60 days, and its conversion will be promptly reported.

Respectfully,

_____,
(Name of licensee.)

_____.
(Address.)

License No. _____.

(Furnish separate notice for each entry number.)

LICENSED IMPORTER'S OR DEALER'S NOTICE OF SHIPMENT OF UNDISINFECTED BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC.

_____, 192__.

THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The burlap or other fabric described below, entered at the port of _____, _____, 192__, per S. S._____ under entry No. _____, or purchased by the undersigned from _____, on_____, 192__, having been pronounced by your inspector as requiring disinfection under Regulation 14, Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, was sold or shipped on_____, to_____,
(Licensed dealer.) (Date.) (Name of consignee.)
at_____, licensee under said rules and regulations.
(Address.)

Number of bales.	Bale numbers and marks.	R. R. car numbers.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
Total.....		

Respectfully,

_____
(Name of importer or dealer.)

_____
(Address.)

License No._____.

(Furnish separate notice for each entry number.)

LICENSE TO HANDLE UNDISINFECTED BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC.

(Valid until revoked.)

_____, 192—.

Having agreed fully to comply with the conditions prescribed for the conversion of certain classes of burlap into paper as satisfying the disinfection requirements of Regulation 14, of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, the person or paper mill named below is hereby authorized to handle undisinfected burlap or other fabric subject to all the provisions of said regulations and the additional requirements contained in circular HB–121, "Conversion of Certain Classes of Burlap Into Paper as Satisfying the Disinfection Requirements of Regulation 14, Cotton Regulations."

Name and address of licensee_____

_____

Respectfully,

EDWIN T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

_____,
Chairman of Board.

_____,
Executive Assistant, Foreign Plant Quarantines.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO HANDLE UNDISINFECTED BURLAP OR OTHER FABRIC.

_____, 192—.

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

Washington, D. C.

SIRS: The undersigned requests that he be given a license authorizing him as an importer or a dealer or as the owner of a paper mill to handle undisinfected burlap and other fabric in accordance with the requirements in circular HB–121, "Conversion of Certain Classes of Burlap into Paper as Satisfying the Disinfection Requirements of Regulation 14, Cotton Regulations."

The undersigned agrees that if this license shall be granted to him he will comply in every way with the regulations and the additional requirements set forth in the above-mentioned circular.

_____

(Signature of applicant)

(Applicant will supply the following data.)

Names of president, secretary, and treasurer, or principal officers of the company.

_____

Officer responsible for carrying out requirements of regulations. _____

If an importer or dealer—

Port of arrival where firm does business_____

Place of business_____

If a mill—

Location of the mill_____

City and State_____

Total floor space of warehouse or warehouse room used for storing regulated material _____

Is any material ever stored in this warehouse other than that which will enter into similar manufacture with the regulated material? _____

Railroads which bring imported bagging to mill. _____

FOREIGN POTATOES PROHIBITED ENTRY FROM IRELAND, SCOTLAND, NORWAY, AND AUSTRALIA.

The prohibition of further entry of potatoes from Belgium and Holland, together with the necessity therefor, was noted in the November-December, 1919, number of these announcements, page 121. Efforts by foreign and domestic trade organizations have subsequently been made to secure permission for entry of potatoes from Ireland, Scotland, Norway, and Australia. In the case of both Ireland and Scotland, the entry of such potatoes could not be permitted with safety on account of the known wide occurrence of the potato wart throughout England and Scotland, and its substantial foothold in Ireland, and also the occurrence in these countries of other serious potato diseases new to the United States.

The importation of potatoes from Norway has also been refused by the board. This refusal was based on the fact that the potato wart disease is known to have obtained some foothold in Norway and it was apparent from the evidence presented that Norway had not made such survey as would enable it to certify freedom from this disease at this time.

The entry of Australian potatoes was prohibited some years since on account of the wide spread in Australia of the potato tuber moth. Recently some 500 tons of potatoes from Australia arrived at San Francisco for entry without permit

or previous sanction. In view of the potato shortage, the department was urged to permit the entry of these potatoes. Subsequently another cargo of Australian potatoes arrived at Vancouver. These potatoes were sampled and were found to be heavily infested with the potato tuber moth. This potato pest has only limited foothold in the United States and the entry and wide distribution which would naturally be given to the potatoes would represent a risk to the United States which could not safely be incurred. Entry was therefore refused.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RELATIVE TO EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE.

Inclosed for your information is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 43, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, quarantining certain areas in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania for the "European corn borer" infestation and prohibiting the movement from the quarantined area of corn and broom corn, including all parts of the stalk, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, unless accompanied with one of the certificates prescribed in Regulations 4 and 5 of the quarantine order.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, parcels containing any of the articles mentioned above may not be accepted for mailing from any of the places named in the order unless the parcels are accompanied with the required certificates.

W. J. Barrows,
Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

TREASURY DECISIONS WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINES.

(T. D. 38299.)

INDIAN CORN—IMPORTATION THEREOF FROM MEXICO PROHIBITED.

Notice of Quarantine No. 42, with rules and regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, forbidding the importation on and after February 21, 1920, of Indian corn or maize (Zea mays L.) from any of the States of Mexico except upon compliance with the regulations.

Treasury Department, *March 5, 1920.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The accompanying Notice of Quarantine No. 42, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective February 21, 1920, forbidding the importation on and after that date of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from any of the States of Mexico except upon compliance with the regulations, is published for your information and guidance.

Jouett Shouse, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the full text of the quarantine and regulations.]

(T. D. 38253.)

NURSERY STOCK, INVOICES FOR—IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION SHIPMENTS.

Invoices covering nursery stock forwarded under immediate transportation entries must contain a complete description of the merchandise.

Treasury Department, *February 4, 1920.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The entry of certain plants and seeds into the United States is permitted under Regulations 3 and 14, amended, of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37 of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has advised this department that considerable difficulty is presented in the inspection and handling of nursery stock at the

port of first arrival in the United States by reason of the lack at that port of exact information as to the contents of the cases.

T. D. 30091 of July 25, 1919, amending article 676 of the Customs Regulations provides that an immediate transportation entry may be made on a pro forma invoice, provided the merchandise is properly described thereon. In the case of importations of nursery stock and seeds for propagation—that is, other than imports for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes—intended to be forwarded under an immediate transportation entry, you are instructed not to accept a pro forma invoice unless the same contains a sufficient description of the merchandise to satisfy the representative of the Department of Agriculture as to the contents of the cases.

JOUETT SHOUSE, *Assistant Secretary.*

(T. D. 38348.)

INDIAN CORN AND RELATED PLANTS—IMPORTATION PROHIBITED.

Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, prohibiting the importation on and after February 21, 1920, of the stalks and all other parts of Indian corn or maize and related plants except upon compliance with regulations.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1920.*

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

The accompanying notice of Quarantine No. 41 with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective February 21, 1920, prohibiting the importation on and after that date of the stalks and all other parts of Indian corn or maize and related plants from all foreign countries except upon compliance with the regulations is published for the information and guidance of all persons concerned.

JOUETT SHOUSE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and regulations.]

CONVICTION FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT.

The following conviction for violations of the plant quarantine act was reported to the board for the month of March, 1920.

In the case of the United States *v.* Harding H. Brooks, Ashby, Mass., for violating the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine in the interstate shipment without inspection and certification of a car load of round-edge pine plank from the area quarantined for the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth to a point outside that area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $15.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINE.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatæ*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties, as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 40: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, Cinnaminson, Palmyra, Mount Laurel, and Riverside, and the borough of Riverton, county of Burlington, and the townships of Pensauken and Delaware, and the borough of Merchantville, county of Camden, N. J., of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, including bulbs and cut flowers; and (4) soil, compost, and manure, other than fresh manure, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, gauvas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quaratine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on accounts of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan),

and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, as amended, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants is permitted under permit: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations (effective on and after August 15, 1919): Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte and Job's tears, from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign Quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: Denmark, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

Indian corn, broom corn, and related plants.—The order of February 21, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 41, with Regulations), prohibits the importation in the raw or unmanufactured state of the stalk and all other parts of Indian corn or maize, broom corn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, including Japanese varieties, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears from all foreign countries and localities on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases. The regulations issued under said order permit the importation without restriction of sorghum hay from Canada and clean shelled or threshed grain, from any country, of the plants covered by this order. Provision is also

made for the importation of broom corn under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations for manufacturing purposes.

Mexican corn.—The order of February 21, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 42, with Regulations), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of contamination of such corn with cotton seed more or less infested with the pink bollworm.

Stocks, cuttings, scions and buds of fruits.—The order of March 24, 1920 (Notice of Quarantine No. 44), prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for or capable of propagation from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of certain dangerous plant diseases and injurious insect pests. Provision is made for the importation under special permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of limited quantities of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920